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MEMPHIS, TENN.

THE SOLID GROWTH OF MEMPHIS.

The LEDGER will be issued double size, or larger, if necessary, on the 1st of September in order to make room for a full trade statement of the city and surrounding country. All branches of trade, industry and enterprise will be given full space and conspicuous mention. Our efforts in this line in former years have been so satisfactory to the public and to the office that we are encouraged by this and the increasing prosperity of Memphis to put forth our best energies upon the forthcoming extra edition. The paper will contain a variety of matter prepared expressly for the occasion, relating to the interests and adapted to the tastes of the people of the great Mississippi valley. The LEDGER has been the strong advocate of every measure calculated to build up Memphis for the last seventeen years. This is a long time to work and wait, but we are about to realize the fulfillment of early hopes and prophecies. Memphis is about to emerge from a period of decadence, and spring up as a new city based upon grand natural and artificial advantages. She is about to become a national railroad center, and the era of manufacturing and of diversified industries is not far off. We propose to set forth perspicuously the growth and prospects of Memphis in the extra edition of September first in such a manner as to arrest the attention of the general public.

The Gubernatorial Canvass.

The regular Democratic committee at Nashville very properly declines to allow General Bate to be handicapped and sandwiched between candidates who are insincere in running and have no earthly idea of being elected. Under the scheme proposed by the Republicans and the Republican Aid Society, each speaking would occupy from eight to ten hours, or even longer. General Bate, the regular nominee of the Democrats, could appear first at every fourth speaking place. Governor Hawkins can speak two hours on the slightest provocation. Mr. Beasley can talk all day and then apologize for not going over the entire ground, and we presume Mr. Fussell, after a little practice, can fill up the space usually allotted to candidates for Governor. Suppose that each speaker is allowed an hour and a half for the opening speech and half an hour for rejoinder. This would take up eight hours. Suppose the speaking begins on the bluff or at the Greenlaw opera-house at eight o'clock at night, the last speaker would close to empty benches at four o'clock the next morning. This is one view of the question, but there is another still more important; the regular nominee of the Republican party declines to appear against the Democratic nominee, unless the bolting candidate and the Greenback candidate are given an equal showing. This solicitude is really touching; it shows that there is a good understanding between the Republicans and at least the sky blue Democrats. The one issue is the 60-6 settlement. Governor Hawkins and Captain Fussell are agreed upon this. The one who speaks first in favor of it will be indorsed by the other. Upon the temperance question, which has been logged in, they are substantially agreed. So there is nothing left to discuss. Each one will say his monotonous piece about like the other. The kite will say, "Look at my new tail," and the tail will echo back, "Behold the kite!" Mr. Beasley will furnish the only variety to the entertainment, especially when he does not come last, when the people are tired out. He, too, is a bolter, as well as Major Fussell. He bolted from the low tax wing when it agreed to meet in joint convention with all those calling themselves Democrats. He is flattered and lauded now by those who formerly ridiculed and abused him. He too is expected to draw some support from General Bate and aid the Republican Aid Society in re-electing Governor Hawkins. These three will go masquerading over the State, "from Carter to Shelby," and have a pleasant time. No one of them cares to meet General Bate on the stump, and he cares to encounter no one but the redoubtable Republican nominee—knowing that Mr. Beasley and Colonel Fussell are only running side shows to the main circus, whether they know it or not. General Bate will discuss all the issues involved, and will have the attention of the entire people.

PUBLIC



LEDGER.

VOL. XXXIV.

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 16, 1882

NO 144.

OEB & MOOK'S  
SHIRTS  
And Underwear

MADE TO ORDER.

235 and 237 Main St.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, August 16.—Apprehensions regarding the safety of the Suez canal having been removed, business in the insurance of ships against war risks has ceased.

ALEXANDRIA, August 16.—An encounter between the British mounted patrol and a party of 300 Bedouins occurred this morning near Bahieh. Five of the latter were killed.

General Sir Garnet Wolsey, with the authority of the Khedive, has issued a proclamation to the people of Egypt, presenting the sole object of the British to be to restore the authority of the Khedive. It says all the peaceful inhabitants will be kindly treated, the mosques will be respected, and all supplies paid for. General Wolsey adds that he will be glad to receive all the chiefs who are disposed to assist in suppressing the rebellion.

The belief in the hopelessness of the struggle is spreading among the Egyptians. The British commander at Meis has received overtures for the surrender of the entire infantry battalion if they can obtain favorable terms.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 16.—Engineer Melville and seamen Ninderman and Noros, survivors of the Jeannette, will today arrive at Moscow, where they will meet with a grand reception.

GENEVA, August 16.—Dr. Gobat, an Englishman, left Bern, on Friday last with two guides, to ascend Dent Blanche. All three were found dead Sunday, having fallen from the precipice.

DUBLIN, August 16.—E. Dwyer Grey, Member of Parliament and proprietor of the Freeman's Journal, was today sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a £500 fine. The decision of the Court caused a great sensation. Grey was Lord Mayor of Dublin for 1880, and was re-nominated for 1881, but declined the nomination.

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 16.—The Democrats of the Fourth district nominated John H. Evans for Congress.

BRECKENRIDGE, N. J., August 16.—Andrew Ayreson and John Doyle, were drowned in the Delaware river last night, by the upsetting of a boat.

Boston, August 16.—A fire in the printing and publishing establishment of Duffy, Cashman & Co. caused a loss of \$45,000, divided as follows: Woodward & Brown, piano manufacturers, \$25,000; Duffy, Cashman & Co., \$15,000; building, \$5,000.

LA CROSSE, Wis., August 16.—The first load of new oats was sold here yesterday for forty cents per bushel. The wheat harvest in the valley is nearly finished. Farmers are troubled with furious local thunder storms.

ATLANTA, August 16.—About 2 o'clock this morning Senator Hill was found to be rapidly sinking and breathing with difficulty. He continued to sleep, however, and at a few minutes after six his death occurred without a struggle. He died from exhaustion.

For several hours before Senator Hill's death it was evident that the end was near. Soon after daybreak his family were summoned to his bedside, and there were present at his death the following persons: Mrs. Hill, B. H. Hill, Jr., and wife, Dr. R. P. Ridley, and wife, Senator Hill's daughters, Chas. D. Hill, his son, two nephews of the Senator, and Dr. Wright, the attending surgeon. Four hours before Senator Hill's death, he made a sign for a hyperdermic injection of morphia which was administered. He appeared to be awake and conscious several times, but could not speak. At 6:15 he was apparently awake, when he closed his eyes gently and died without even a tremor. Funeral Friday.

CAIRO, August 16.—Arrived: Ste. Genevieve, St. Louis, 8 p.m.; Piasa, Ohio river, 10 p.m.; City of Helena, Memphis, 3 a.m.; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg, noon. Departed: Ste. Genevieve, Memphis, 10 p.m.; City of Helena, St. Louis, 5 p.m.; Jennie Campbell, New Orleans, 5 p.m.; Piasa, Memphis, 6 p.m.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, August 16.—Bacon—Cumberland cut, steady, 65s 6d; long clear, steady, 65s 6d; short rib, steady, 66s 6d; shoulder, dull, 47s 6d. Beef—prime mess, steady, 95s. Tallow—prime city, steady, 44s. Corn—old mixed, dull, 7s 4 1/2d. Turpentine spirits, steady, 31s. Wheat—Western winter, dull, 9s 1d.

WALL STREET.

New York, August 16, 11 a.m.—The stock market opened weak, at 1/2 of 1 per cent lower the latter for St. Paul, Minnesota and Manitoba. In the early dealings the market declined 1/2 of 1 per cent. Northwestern preferred and common, Memphis & Charleston and St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba being the most prominent. At 11 o'clock there was a general recovery of 1/2 of 1 per cent. Lackawanna and Memphis & Charleston leading.

Wheat, 1/2 of 1 per cent lower, dull and heavy. Money, 1/2 of 1 per cent prime mercantile paper, 1/2 of 1 per cent better, 11 1/2 of 1 per cent. Exchange steady, 85 1/2 per cent. Governments unchanged. States dull and lower for Tennessee. Railroads dull and irregular.

Stocks—After 11 o'clock the market recorded a further advance of 1/2 of 1 per cent. Memphis & Charleston, Northwestern preferred and common, Memphis & Charleston and St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba being the most prominent. At 11 o'clock there was a general recovery of 1/2 of 1 per cent. Lackawanna and Memphis & Charleston leading.

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TENNESSEE POLITICS.

The Prohibitionists Take a Hand and Mr. Fussell Puts His Foot Into It.

Beasley Not Only a Bad Greenbacker But a Worse Theologian.

C. E. M., Special Cor. Courier-Journal.

NASHVILLE, August 13.—The Tennessee Prohibition Alliance have propounded several questions to the various gubernatorial candidates, among the number the following: "If elected Governor, will you promise not to veto any bill that may be passed by the Legislature submitting to the people of Tennessee a constitutional amendment, prohibiting the importation, manufacture or sale of intoxicating drinks, provided said bill contains nothing unconstitutional?"

To this question Mr. Fussell responds: "I will not veto such a bill. Joe H. Fussell."

It will be seen by this that Mr. Fussell goes far beyond the modest four-mile plank incorporated in his platform at the dictations of the prohibitionists, a plank of which, next morning, the Nashville Banner said: "It is a misnomer to call it a temperance plank. With what is called temperance legislation Democracy does not meddle."

The bolter candidate, however, in his answer quoted above, is a platform unto himself, and may consider himself badly scratched by the Banner, notwithstanding all the music that organ has turned out about "scratching the platform."

The four mile law, as General Bate and every one of his friends have declared, is a good law. It prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors within four miles of any chartered institution of learning; its repeal is utterly impracticable and impossible, and there is no man or set of men in this State who would repeal it if they could. I have talked with several distillers here, and have yet to see the first one, even of this class, who would vote for its repeal. But Mr. Fussell is pledged to prohibit "the importation, manufacture or sale of intoxicating drinks," when in his power to do so.

This presents a phase of the temperance agitation which, it seems to me, every Tennesseean should consider well, if not a hopeless tactical crank. The great danger of these summary laws lies in the fact that when their advocates are once given unchecked rein they go completely and absolutely mad. This is why they must be restrained; this is why the Banner "scratched the platform," even before the candidate had been on it twenty-four hours.

Meeting Mr. John Sperry yesterday afternoon, the largest distiller in the city—one of the firm of Sperry & Wade—I called his attention to Mr. Fussell's pledge.

"Every lawyer at least," he remarked, "ought to know the importation of whisky from other States cannot be prohibited. Such an act, if passed by our Legislature, would be in direct violation of the Federal Constitution. Directly or indirectly, I suppose, our Legislature and Governor might prohibit the manufacture of intoxicating liquors in Tennessee, but what would be the result? Not one drop less would be consumed. Those who drink now would keep it up, for it would be imported as heretofore. It has only been ten or twelve years that our State has manufactured whisky to any extent, and yet, in proportion to population there was

MORE WHISKY CONSUMED than now. We sent our money to other States for it. Our manufacture brings us about \$4,000,000 revenue yearly. We use about 1,000,000 bushels of corn, the sale of which would be lost to our farmers if whisky distilling was prohibited. Kansas, with all the blowing there about her stringent temperance laws, buys the same quantity from other States which she might manufacture herself. Our firm ships our produce to twenty-eight States, including California. If the manufacture of whisky in Tennessee was stopped, the millions of dollars which now enrich our people would be lost. The iron man, the coal man, the timber man, with hundreds of laborers, would be thrown out of employment. The farmers would feel it at once; and the millions of capital invested in the business would seek investment in other States. In this estimate is included the manufacture of beer, apple and peach brandy, and wine. Vineyards are springing up all over the State, and thousands of gallons of apple and peach brandy and of wine are made, and this industry is on the increase. The State,

THROUGH A FEW PANATICS, may be set back for years, and surrender to others millions and millions of capital—and to what good end? None on earth! There would be more liquor drunk than ever before, because the people would, as a whole, be poorer with these losses, and poverty stimulates the disposition to indulge in the vice of intemperance. It would cut both ways, and our losses be duplicated; since the millions that now come to us would come no longer, while an equal sum would go to Kentucky, or some other State, to purchase what we now manufacture ourselves."

This declaration of Mr. Fussell will lose him thousands of votes of the reasonable and level headed temperance men. There is a wide distinction between the uses and abuses of every article. As well close the iron throat to the great mines of ore in Tennessee because oftentimes the steel blade is used to cut into the flesh of some human being, and from the iron throat of gun or pistol from the leaden ball, dooming a fellow mortal to death. If absolute cranks had their way, the State of Tennessee could be retarded hundreds of years.

BROTHER BEASLEY, THE INFIDEL, will soon find his new friends deserting

him, just as the sober, sensible temperance men will desert Colonel Fussell. That wide awake and able journal, the Carthage (Tenn.) Clarion, has just dug up an old letter written by John R. Beasley and published in the Courier-Journal, December 1, 1869. In this letter he lays down ten propositions, and challenges all the preachers in the United States to meet him in debate. He denies that there is any immaterial being in existence; he denies the Holy Trinity; he denies that the Gospel is preached in any Catholic, Protestant, Baptist, Campbellite or Jewish church—a declaration which implies that the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational churches are not Protestant churches. He denies that any man has an immortal soul; denies that there is an eternal hell of conscious misery; denies that God "is such a demon as the doctrine of eternal suffering in hell fire and brimstone represents him to be."

Of course, this implies a denial of future rewards and punishments, without an orthodox belief in which no one, under the constitution of Tennessee, can take the oath of office and be an office holder. This cuts Mr. Beasley out, and shows what has been declared all along, that the race is between General Bate and Governor Hawkins. Sensible Greenbackers will not throw their votes away. Mr. Beasley is, therefore, ineligible, and could not take his seat if elected. And no sensible temperance advocate will vote for Mr. Fussell after his weak promise to place himself across the prosperity of the State.

"SUMMER INSTITUTES."

One Feature of the Educational System in the South, Which Promises Excellent Results.

Special to the Courier Journal.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—General Eaton, Commissioner of Education, speaking to day of the condition of educational matters in the South, said that while everything was true which had recently been said by gentlemen who are trying to promote the educational interests of that section, in regard to the necessity for earnest and immediate effort upon a large scale, yet there was one feature to which attention had been called in the Educational Bureau, which promised excellent results. He referred to the rapid growth of sentiment in favor of what he termed "summer institutes." The first of these was held three years ago in South Carolina, the expense being paid from the Peabody fund. So much good was effected, and such a spirit of enthusiasm was awakened, that the State Legislature was awakened, that the State Legislature made an appropriation to defray the expenses of two "institutes" on the following year, and repeated the act at its last session, making provision for two the present session. One of the "institutes" is for white and the other for colored teachers. The fashion is spreading with remarkable rapidity to other Southern States. Summer institutes are now held in Virginia, Georgia and Tennessee, but the most remarkable development is in Texas, no less than eighteen assemblies of this kind being in progress the present season. They are similar in general management and purposes to the teachers' institutes in the Northern States, but cover more extended terms, varying from two to six weeks. An experienced educator, a man of eminence in his profession—if the services of such a one can be obtained—is secured as superintendent. In some instances a superintendent takes control of two or more institutes, taking two or three subjects for his own specialties and exercising a general supervision over the work of his assistants, who are usually of the best and most experienced local teachers and superintendents. Lectures upon special topics are secured as frequently as possible. The services of the superintendents and lecturers are paid for largely from the Peabody fund, except where the State bears the expenses. The teachers bear their own expenses, but secure reduced fares upon the railroads and reduced boarding rates. The change of sentiment, within a few years, General Eaton says, is remarkable. In some States, notably in South Carolina, it is evident that the teachers for common schools are drawn from the best and most highly cultivated classes—people who but a short while since held "common schools" to be an abomination. The publications of the bureau are in such demand that the supply of several of the most important is nearly exhausted, and the issues are necessarily restricted.

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STUDIES will be resumed on Monday, September 4th, 1882. For board, tuition, music, etc., apply to BROTHER MAURELIAN, President.

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DISSOLUTION.

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 4, 1882.

Whereas, the undersigned, doing business under the firm name of Bryson & Camp, have this day dissolved by mutual consent, S. J. Camp having to do his entire interest to F. B. Bryson, who assumes all liabilities and assets of said firm, and will continue the business under the firm name of Bryson & Co.

In retiring from the firm of Bryson & Camp, I respectfully solicit for my successors a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to them.

F. B. BRYSON, S. J. CAMP.

BRYSON & CO

(Successors to Bryson & Camp).

Dealers in Furniture, Carpets, Mattresses

Looking-Glasses, Etc.,

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